

Whereas the only way currently available to be certain of an endometriosis diagnosis is to have a surgical procedure known as a laparoscopy;

Whereas the primary symptoms of endometriosis include pain and infertility, and many women with endometriosis live with debilitating, chronic pain;

Whereas symptoms of anxiety and depression are common among women with the endometriosis, with reported rates as high as 75 to 90 percent;

Whereas, although endometriosis is one of the most common gynecological disorders in the United States, there is a lack of awareness and prioritization of endometriosis as an important health issue for women;

Whereas women can suffer for up to 10 years before being properly diagnosed;

Whereas approximately 75 percent of women with endometriosis experience a misdiagnosis;

Whereas endometriosis is 1 of the 3 main causes of female infertility, and between 30 and 50 percent of women with endometriosis experience infertility;

Whereas health care providers must focus on managing the symptoms of endometriosis, which may include in vitro fertilization (IVF), low-dose oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices (IUDs), painkillers, including nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist therapy;

Whereas endometriosis is associated with increased health care costs and poses a substantial burden to patients in the health care system;

Whereas, in the United States, the estimated average direct health care cost associated with endometriosis per patient is more than \$13,000 per year;

Whereas 40 percent of women with endometriosis report impaired career growth due to endometriosis, and approximately 50 percent of women with endometriosis experience a decreased ability to work;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that the average number of “bed days” for patients with endometriosis was 18 days per year;

Whereas women with endometriosis can lose 11 hours per workweek through lost productivity;

Whereas the physical and psychological impact of endometriosis affects all domains of life, including social life, relationships, and work;

Whereas medical societies and patient groups have expressed the need for greater public attention and updated resources targeted to public education about this unmet health need for women;

Whereas there is a need for more research and updated guidelines to treat endometriosis;

Whereas there is an ongoing need for additional clinical research and treatment options to manage this debilitating disease; and

Whereas there is no known cure for endometriosis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2022 as “Endometriosis Awareness Month”;

(2) recognizes the importance of endometriosis as a health issue for women that requires far greater attention, public awareness, and education about the disease;

(3) encourages the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs—

(A) to provide information to women, patients, and health care providers with respect to endometriosis, including available screening tools and treatment options, with a goal of improving the quality of life and

health outcomes of women affected by endometriosis;

(B) to conduct additional research on endometriosis and possible clinical options; and

(C) to update information, tools, and studies currently available with respect to helping women live with endometriosis; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SENATE RESOLUTION 561—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL 2022 AS “NATIONAL ASBESTOS AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. CARPER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 561

Whereas dangerous asbestos fibers are invisible and cannot be smelled or tasted;

Whereas the inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers can cause significant damage;

Whereas asbestos fibers can cause cancer, such as mesothelioma, asbestosis, and other health problems;

Whereas symptoms of asbestos-related diseases can take between 10 and 50 years to present themselves;

Whereas the projected life expectancy for an individual diagnosed with mesothelioma is between 6 and 24 months;

Whereas little is known about late-stage treatment of asbestos-related diseases, and there is no cure for those diseases;

Whereas early detection of asbestos-related diseases might give some patients increased treatment options and might improve the prognoses of those patients;

Whereas, although the consumption of asbestos within the United States has been substantially reduced, the United States continues to consume tons of the fibrous mineral each year for use in certain products;

Whereas thousands of people in the United States have died from asbestos-related diseases, and thousands more die every year from those diseases;

Whereas, although individuals continue to be exposed to asbestos, safety measures relating to, and the prevention of, asbestos exposure have significantly reduced the incidence of asbestos-related diseases and can further reduce the incidence of those diseases;

Whereas thousands of workers in the United States face significant asbestos exposure, which has been a cause of occupational cancer;

Whereas a significant percentage of victims of asbestos-related diseases were exposed to asbestos on naval ships and in shipyards;

Whereas asbestos was used in the construction of a significant number of office buildings and public facilities built before 1975;

Whereas people in the small community of Libby, Montana, suffer from asbestos-related diseases, including mesothelioma, at a significantly higher rate than people in the United States as a whole; and

Whereas the designation of a “National Asbestos Awareness Week” will raise public awareness about the prevalence of asbestos-related diseases and the dangers of asbestos exposure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the first week of April 2022 as “National Asbestos Awareness Week”;

(2) urges the Surgeon General to warn and educate people about the public health issue of asbestos exposure, which may be hazardous to their health; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Office of the Surgeon General.

SENATE RESOLUTION 562—DESIGNATING MARCH 24, 2022, AS “NATIONAL WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE DAY”

Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. LUMMIS, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KING, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 562

Whereas the United States proudly recognizes agriculture as one of the most impactful industries of the United States, and acknowledges the countless women who help agriculture prosper both at home and abroad;

Whereas there are more than 1,200,000 female agricultural producers in the United States, making up more than a third of the agricultural producers in the United States;

Whereas, in 2017, farms operated by women in the United States sold \$148,000,000,000 in agricultural products, accounting for 38 percent of the total agriculture sales in the United States for that year;

Whereas, in addition to leading farming operations, women working in agriculture make a difference across the United States in various commodity and industry fields, such as research and development, manufacturing, sales and distribution, agricultural education, agribusiness and advocacy, which extends benefits to individuals across the globe through the international trade of the United States;

Whereas the United States recognizes that women are vital in fostering the next generation of the agricultural workforce by promoting STEM and agricultural education and entrepreneurial and community initiatives and by serving as mentors for 4-H, FFA, the Cooperative Extension System, and numerous postsecondary agricultural science educator programs;

Whereas March is National Women’s History Month; and

Whereas female professionals, instructors, and leaders in the agricultural field should be celebrated for their efforts during National Ag Week, which takes place between March 21 and March 25, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 24, 2022, as “National Women in Agriculture Day”;

(2) recognizes the important role of women in agriculture as producers, educators, leaders, mentors, and more; and

(3) encourages all citizens to—

(A) recognize women working in agriculture; and

(B) praise the significant positive impact those women have on the food resources and the agricultural workforce of the United States by encouraging and empowering women to—

(i) enter the agricultural field, which is a high-demand field of work;

(ii) cultivate opportunities to lead; and

(iii) feed a hungry world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 563—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CHARLES ISHAM TAYLOR ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PASSING

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 563

Whereas Charles Isham Taylor (referred to in this preamble as "Taylor") was born on January 20, 1875, in Anderson, South Carolina;

Whereas Taylor joined the United States Army and served as a private with the Buffalo Soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry Regiment during the Spanish-American War;

Whereas, in 1899, Taylor enrolled at Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia, where he joined the Clark College baseball team as the starting third baseman;

Whereas, in 1904, Taylor started the first Black professional baseball team in Birmingham, Alabama, the Birmingham Giants;

Whereas Taylor moved to Indiana in time for him to assume the leadership of the West Baden Sprudels for the 1910 season;

Whereas, in 1914, Taylor became an owner and team manager of the Indianapolis ABCs, along with Thomas Bowser;

Whereas, under the leadership of Taylor, the West Baden Sprudels and the Indianapolis ABCs had notable success against several Major-Minor League all-star teams;

Whereas Taylor was also co-founder and vice president of the Negro National League;

Whereas Taylor passed away on February 23, 1922, in Indianapolis, Indiana, at the age of 47; and

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum awards the C.I. Taylor Legacy Award to the best manager of each Major League Baseball league: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Charles Isham Taylor was a pioneer who was dedicated to providing African Americans the same opportunities to compete in the sport of baseball as white individuals, especially in the State of Indiana;

(2) Charles Isham Taylor made significant contributions to the sport of baseball and the city of Indianapolis; and

(3) on the 100th anniversary of his passing, Charles Isham Taylor should be commemorated and remembered for the impact and significance his life had on providing opportunities for African Americans in the State of Indiana.

SENATE RESOLUTION 564—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF JAMES FREDERICK "JIMMY" HANLEY

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 564

Whereas James Frederick "Jimmy" Hanley (referred to in this preamble as "Hanley") was born on February 17, 1892, in Rensselaer, Indiana;

Whereas Hanley was educated at Champion College and the Chicago Musical College;

Whereas, in 1914, Hanley joined the United States Army and served during World War I in the 82d Division;

Whereas, during Hanley's service in the Army, he wrote and produced an Army musical show entitled "Toot Sweet";

Whereas Hanley became part of the Tin Pan Alley music scene in New York;

Whereas, as a vaudeville performer and writer, Hanley wrote the Broadway stage scores for "Jim Jam Jems", "Spice of 1922", "Big Boy", "Honeymoon Lane", "Sidewalks of New York", and dozens of other popular songs;

Whereas Hanley wrote such Broadway hits as "Second Hand Rose" in 1921, performed by Fanny Brice in the Ziegfeld Follies of 1921, and "Zing! Went the Strings of My Heart" in 1934, later popularized by Judy Garland in 1938;

Whereas, in 1917, Hanley co-wrote "(Back Home Again in) Indiana" with Ballard MacDonald, which was a hit and was based on the State song of Indiana, "On the Banks on the Wabash, Far Away" by Paul Dresser; and

Whereas "(Back Home Again in) Indiana" has remained popular and has been performed at every Indianapolis 500 since 1946: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) James Frederick "Jimmy" Hanley (referred to in this resolution as "Hanley") was a talented Hoosier who provided many musical compositions that were significant during the 1920s and 1930s;

(2) Hanley's compositions, especially "Indiana", have continued to be culturally significant in introducing Indiana to individuals throughout the world who have never physically visited the State;

(3) the lyrics of "Indiana" provide vivid imagery of the natural beauty of the State and the wonder of calling Indiana home to both current Hoosiers and those who were raised in Indiana and now live elsewhere; and

(4) Hanley should be commemorated and remembered on the 130th anniversary of his birth for the cultural impact and significance that his compositions and music continue to have throughout the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 565—HONORING AND CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF REPRESENTATIVE DON YOUNG

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr.

CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 565

Whereas Donald Edwin Young was born on June 9, 1933, to James Young and Nora (Bucy) Young in Meridian, California;

Whereas Don Young earned an associate degree from Yuba Junior College and a bachelor's degree in teaching from Chico State University;

Whereas Don Young began what would be decades of service to the United States when he served in the Army as part of the 41st Tank Battalion from 1955 to 1957;

Whereas Don Young moved to Alaska in 1959 and found his true home in the village of Fort Yukon, which is located 7 miles above the Arctic Circle;

Whereas Don Young met and married the first love of his life, Lula "Lu" Young, in Fort Yukon;

Whereas Don Young and Lu had 2 wonderful daughters, Dawn and Joni, and later 14 grandchildren;

Whereas Don Young taught fifth grade at a school run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the winter and worked in construction, mining, fishing, and trapping, and as a tugboat captain in the warmer months;

Whereas Don Young was elected mayor of Fort Yukon in 1964 and served in that role until 1967;

Whereas Don Young was elected to and served in the Alaska House of Representatives from 1967 to 1970 and the Alaska State Senate from 1970 to 1973;

Whereas Don Young was elected to the House of Representatives in 1973 in a special election and served 24 additional and consecutive terms;

Whereas Representative Young served as Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives from 1995 to 2001, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives from 2001 to 2007;

Whereas Representative Young was a champion for Alaska Native peoples, including as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

Whereas Representative Young fiercely defended Alaska and Alaskans as the sole Representative for the largest State in the